

March, 1911



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# The University of Alberta

STRATHCONA



Session 1910-11



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# THE GATEWAY

Vol. 1

STRATHCONA, ALBERTA, MARCH 20, 1911

No. 5

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## DE QUIBUSDAM VIRIS ILLUSTRIBUS

I'm very sorry that I can't  
Tune up my little harp and chant,  
The praise of Joseph Doze.  
He looks just like a bilious clam,  
He's fond of girls and fun and ham,  
And says he doesn't give a rip,  
If everybody knows.

I've got a cold or else I'd shout,  
The name of Misener all about  
Both far and near.  
He walks with such a jaunty air,  
And uses butter on his hair  
In fact he's quite a Lady-snare  
The little dear!

My oaten flute is on a spree,  
Or else I'd sing of Julius G.  
A verse or two;  
His other name is Pinky White,  
The way he flirts is just a fright,  
He sometimes stays down town all night,  
'Twixt me and you.

I've got rheumatics in my hand,  
Or else I'd swat my Baby Grand  
In joyful wise;  
And air my views of Jim McQueen

## THE GATEWAY

And tell about his smile serene;  
When girls are near he's always keen  
On making eyes.

I would make a very cynic laugh  
If I wound up my phonograph  
And let her hum  
To sing of all the other guys,  
The good for nothing and the wise,  
Of every sort and every size,  
But, No! I'm mum!

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## THE WORLD AT LARGE

*"Quidquid agunt homines."*

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The first issue of the Gateway recorded M. Briand's vigorous handling of the strike on the French railways; those who are acquainted with the recent political history of France will not be surprised that the issue of four months later should record the downfall of the Briand ministry. M. Briand was not actually defeated in the Deputies, but correctly interpreted his narrow margin of sixteen on a recent want of confidence motion as a summons to retire. He was put in this position by a combination of extreme Radicals with the various reactionary groups in the Deputies, such as the Royalists and Clericalists. The Radicals he had antagonized by his courage at the time of the railway strike, the Clericalists by his quiet persistence in the secular policy of the Republic. He is succeeded by a second-rate politician who will in his turn essay the always difficult task of riding four (or more) horses at once, not all headed in the same direction. France is to be condoled with upon losing an effective Prime Minister, whose most serious offence was growing

sensible too fast. The transition from Aristide Briand of three years ago, militant Socialist, to Aristide Briand of yesterday, upholder of law and existing order, has proved beyond the grasp of even the facile French imagination. The unimaginative Saxon indeed can imagine it much better.

\* \* \*

German politics have been dull for an unusually long time. The only excitement has been provided by the proposed bill conferring upon Alsace-Lorraine certain phases of self-government. The bill no doubt seemed to the Emperor and his Chancellery an act of grace just this side of divine, but the prospective recipients of the Imperial blessing think the gift niggardly, the suggested constitution being a dilution of the very dilute democracy of Germany at large. The measure has, however, been so badly mauled in committee by the Reichstag that it will probably be withdrawn by the government. Another sermon from the Kaiser should be due soon. Meantime England can be imagined smiling at Germany's 'Home-Rule' problem.

The British parliament is at work again. Following the debate upon the address will come what is certain to be an historic controversy, that upon the Parliament Bill. This measure provides that a bill which passes the Commons in three successive sessions within the life of one Parliament shall automatically become law even failing the consent of the Upper House; it is thus in effect a bill to destroy the veto of the peers. The weak spot in the proposal lies in the fact that the House of Commons whose reiterated acceptance of a bill becomes a final test of statutory legality, may quite easily fail before three sessions have passed to represent the feeling of the country upon new problems which have arisen since the preceding election. An Upper House veto would in such circumstances be of great value by forcing an appeal to the people.

The passing of the Parliament Bill is to be the prelude to a number of other highly controversial measures, such as a Home Rule bill, a bill to effect compulsory insurance for sickness, accident, and invalidism among the workers, no doubt a bill to relieve the Trades Unions of the unpleasantness of abiding by the justice of the Osborne decision, probably a bill to provide for payment of members of parliament by the state, very possibly a bill for disestablishing the Church of England in Wales, and, it may be, a Woman's Suffrage bill. This is a programme which in its entirety can be swallowed only by a hardened Radical digestion, and it will be strange if some of these bills do not disturb the Whig elements which are the solidest, if not the noisiest, support of English Liberalism.

The tactics of the Tories in the Imperial House during the debate on the address have been singularly ill-judged if they have really at heart those ideals of Imperial unity they profess. The constant suggestion that Canada's sentimental attachment to the Empire was as nothing in the balance against the prospect of commercial gain involved in closer relations with the United States is not calculated to cause Canadians to place much faith in these self-constituted arbiters of Empire. One of the greatest trials to the loyalty of the self-governing Dominions in the future is going to be developed by the dragging in of their names and policies for purposes of party tactics in the Mother country. It is a practice infinitely to be regretted, and the Dominions will not forget from whom it emanated.

The appearance of the memoirs of Sir William Butler has created a great sensation in England. He was the officer commanding the British forces in South Africa in the days immediately preceding the Boer war, and in this volume of personal recollections he describes the official pressure put upon him to provoke the Dutch to hostilities. Curiously enough, though thoroughly precedented in British history, the very powers which were applying this pressure would take no cognizance of Sir William's warnings that, if they proposed to fight, they should make due preparation for a great struggle. The war office in London always knows the local situation better than the officers on the ground. If General Butler's charges are true, Lord 'Damn the Consequences' Milner and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain stand con-

## THE GATEWAY

demned in the eyes of honorable men, condemned on the charge of premeditated and wholesale murder, and Canadians will feel, while ever honoring the memory of their dead upon the far African veldt, that the glory of their end is robbed of half its splendor by the circumstances that they fell fighting for aims so ignoble and for a government that could so stoop to deceive.

\* \* \*

The Reciprocity Agreement between the United States and Canada passed in the American House of Representatives by a large majority. Significant facts in the vote were the practical unanimity of the Democrats upon the issue and the almost equal division of the Republicans for and against. In the Senate the measure was successfully obstructed till the session automatically expired on March 4th. President Taft is proving his good faith in the matter by calling a special session of Congress to deal with the agreement. One is left to marvel at the pigheadedness of the Republicanism which forces the calling of a special session in which the Democrats will be in control of the Representatives; the obvious explanation is that loyalty to the 'interests' comes before loyalty to party, and, as this usually takes precedence now-a-days with loyalty to country, the nation gets scant consideration indeed.

\* \* \*

The same Senate gained for itself in the last hours of its session immortal obloquy by confirming in his seat, though by a vote of 46 to 40 only, William Lorimer of Illinois. This person gained his nomination as United States senator by corrupting certain

members of the Illinois legislature. The senators who defended him, 'all honorable men,' claimed that he did not require the votes secured by bribery in order to gain his seat; one would have supposed that the very lack of foresight thus evidenced would have condemned him with a number of those who actually supported him. It will be unpleasant for the many fine men the Senate contains to face Mr. Lorimer's colleagueship for six years.

\* \* \*

The great piece of news from the Republic educationally is the report to the Trustees of Amherst College by a committee of the class of 1885. Amherst has been struggling to keep pace with the large Universities in the matter of scientific equipment without really possessing the means to do so, and in consequence salaries for the staff are below par and efficiency generally is threatened. The committee reports among other things that in their opinion the instruction given in Amherst College should be a modified classical course, and that the degree of B. S. should be abolished. It will be a matter of great astonishment in some quarters that a committee of 'practical' men twenty-five years out in life should not have recommended the sweeping of the classics into that oblivion whereto all pedagogical "experts" have consigned them. Should the trustees of Amherst see their way to adopting the report, that college will gain a unique place in American life, among other things for having frankly recognized its limitations.

\* \* \*

In Canada the Reciprocity Agreement continues to be the

topic of discussion from hamlet to metropolis, the former in general favoring it, the latter opposing. This opposition develops some amusing features. The manufacturers are waving the Union Jack and weeping over the injury to the Imperial connections; do they suppose any man with a memory forgets how two or three years since they lobbied successfully at Ottawa against a reduction of tariff on British cloths? Prominent bankers too, captained by Sir Edmund (Ne Byron) Walker, are sitting in sackcloth and ashes; can we forget that in 1907, when Canadian bankers raised discount rates even to old customers, it was shown that they had \$60,000,000 on loan in the United States, principally in short loans to finance Wall Street operations?

The discussion in Parliament revealed one fact which alone is sufficient justification for the whole business. It has been proved that a Canadian member of parliament can jump party lines. Apart from the actual demonstration we have had, one would confidently have predicted a priori the impossibility of such an occurrence.

Mexico is arguing internal difficulties in a more sanguinary manner. That state is in a condition of civil war; government censored dispatches prevent us from apprehending accurately what is going on. It is significant however that the United States has concentrated quite one-fourth of its military forces on the Mexican frontier; it is not likely that anyone has better information than the American Department of War.

\* \* \*

Engaged in our own concerns and separated by distance from the scene of the calamity, we scarcely remember that in China pestilence and famine are stalking hand-in-hand in their work of death. The estimates of the number of victims that famine alone will claim before Nature can redress her neglect, are staggering; the very waste from one's daily table seems to assume a criminal aspect. Certainly no one can continuously contemplate the world at large, without growing graver and sadder day by day.

## LETTER FROM A SON AT COLLEGE TO HIS DAD

UNIVERSITY  
OF  
ALBERTA

Strathcona, Alberta, March 27, 1911.

Dear Dad,—What do you know about this note-paper? Metaphorically speaking, some class, eh? It makes me blush to think where I got it, but I am going to tell anyway. I bought it from a girl! And just to think she is generously giving the profits to build

## THE GATEWAY

a new Presbyterian Church in Strathcona. That's my idea of real generosity. It makes me feel so dignified to be writing on paper with printing on the top. Just like a real estate agent, or a doctor, or a butcher, or someone like that. Note the back of the envelope also. Since I last wrote the results of the mid-term exams. have come out, and I find I have failed in several subjects. Its hard luck, but I don't mind much—my motto is, "If at first you don't succeed, try a "supp." Quite a lot of others failed also, so I am not alone. I think I have told you about my friend, "Pinky." Well a most fearful thing has happened to poor old Pink. He had an awful fall the other day, and has never quite recovered. He fell in love! But this is not the worst. Presuming on too short an acquaintance with the object of his affections, he tried to wind his arm around her appetite, and the result was most direful. In commemoration of the event, I penned these few lines, which since they spring from the bottom of my heart, may be fittingly called a "Spring Poem." They go like this:

There was a young man from Ponoka,  
Who was famed as a practical jokah,  
    He called on a miss,  
    And requested a kiss,  
But she swatted him one with the pokah.

Pink says he is burning up with love, and I told him he ought to have got some fire insurance before he started this loving business. The University hockey team, about which I was telling you in my last letter, failed to win the cup they were trying for. We were all very sorry. It illustrates the old saying, however, "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the hockey team." I was very glad to get the cheque in your last letter. I hope you write again soon. Love to all the family. The term will soon be over and I will be home again.

Yours affectionately,

BOB.

---

## THE CAMP CALL

(Concluded.)

In the evening we cleaned down the mules and then we were free for the stable boys did the feeding. A base-ball outfit had just been bought, a good thirty dollar outfit, and I gladly joined the boys in a game among the stumps in the corral. A few enthusiasts were setting up posts

for a trapeze and the stout Swede wrestler, the clever tumbler from Fort William, and the strong French boy from Morinville were performing feats of strength and showing their tricks. A dozen men in big railroad boots were playing leap frog, as clumsily as you could imagine but with great

enjoyment to themselves and amusement to the others. A few would-be grader skinners were practising with a twelve foot whip and the noise they made was like a young cannon.

Such were the amusements of the happy-go-lucky railroaders and a more free, light hearted bunch I never saw. I almost felt that my reading tent was unnecessary. However, a few of the boys took an interest in it, and helped me set it up and equip it. Not a board in the camp. Mr. Shirley took a generous interest and gave me a large packing box with the warning not to knock it to pieces as packing boxes were very scarce and very useful. This, together with its cover set on legs, made a good table down the centre. For the rest, fortune favored me. Some station workers had left behind them a number of their planks, planks hewn from jack-pine logs. These were no great distance from the camp and made excellent seats all around the tent. Small packing boxes served as book shelves and also for material for a second table across the back, for studying and writing.

My trunk had a heavy supply of books and magazines—a year's copies of the Saturday Evening Post, Canadian Courier, and Globe Illustrated Magazine; and piles of miscellaneous magazines and papers. Of books I had a set of Ralph Connor, three or four volumes each of Dickens, Scott, Thackery and Cooper, and a miscellaneous collection of others; also a full set of public school texts. A fresh supply of magazines was sent each month, and every time anyone went to town I received

an armful of newspapers in all languages.

At first the tent was but little patronized as other attractions were so many, but by degrees they came to use it more and more. The illustrated magazines soon began to show signs of wear, Ralph Connor's books began to look disreputable, magazines lost their covers or disappeared. Books on history and geography were in continued demand, and a studious home-teader took my text on Agriculture to bed with him. An educated Galician read Moore's poems and claimed to greatly enjoy them, an English lad called for Tennyson's poems, while 'Scotty Jack' delighted himself with Burns. Kipling and Service were in demand by all but Shakespeare was allowed to rest in peace. Any book that was suspected of being religious was avoided though the Bible itself was often read. I found one lad studying Francis Bacon and marking it up lavishly while another fellow read me some of his own poems on camp life. Cooper pleased the young fry and Ben Hur, Henry Esmond, Old Curiosity Shop, etc., were read several times. Before the end of three months my stock of magazines had run short and the books were all the worse for wear.

By this time I had several night classes running regularly and several spasmodically. Three German lads fresh from the high school in the Fatherland, gave me most satisfaction. Along with them were two Swedes, a Galician and sometimes a few others. These made an excellent class and advanced rapidly from the alphabet and sounds, through the public school readers and into Stand-

ard V literature?" They learned spelling, writing and composition as they went along. "At the close of their lesson the German lads would turn around and give instruction in their own language and had we had more time it could have been made very useful." As it was we learned their alphabet, in print and script, a more or less extensive vocabulary, and the beginning of grammar. I also had a few Galicians striving to master the elements of English, though they were by no means bright. A few individual cases took up arithmetic fairly systematically, and others instructed themselves in geography, history, or whatever took their fancy. I was kept very busy and could not accomplish half what I would have liked.

Another attraction entered into the reading tent. The men contributed a dollar apiece and bought a first class gramaphone and sixty records. My tent was afflicted with it and we had no lack of company while it was present. I will never forget some of those nights. The front of the tent would be opened up and the men would stretch out on the ground to hear the concert. The benches were filled and every seat occupied. On the table sat the machine and around it sat those who were so lacking in nerves that they could sit that close and read. At the table at the back I was instructing my class and on my bunk sat two or three wrestling with problems in arithmetic or playing checkers. I have a very clear picture of the whole scene, often repeated, and I will always like to carry it with me.

On Sundays most of the men slept in till noon. My tables

were usually occupied with letter writers and I always took care to have ink and paper on hand for them. Sometimes we held a sing-song and the men always entered in heartily. I attempted a Bible-study class with but small success as the men are shy of such things. Occasionally the travelling missionary of the Anglican Church stopped in on his rounds and a service was held. One in particular I remember. My tent was not large enough and the cook flatly refused to let him use the dining tent, so we used a partly empty hay shed. Bales of hay laid end to end formed the benches, a pile of bales formed the platform and pulpit. A mandolin and an accordion provided the accompaniment and a gramaphone gave variety to the service. Nearly the whole camp turned out to hear the novel service and everything went off with a heartiness and spontaneity that was good to see. The singing was good, the discourse was well received; a freedom and lack of conventionality was mingled with a feeling of respect and seriousness that was perfectly splendid,

The last month was a hard one. When it wasn't snowing it was raining; we were in muskeg or in rock; the work was hard and the tempers of the men and the bosses were sorely tried. Carr made a visit to my camp one Sunday and on another Ottewell and I met half way between our camps, and in each case we had great old talks and each meeting reminded us strongly of University and I confess I got homesick. Then Carr's camp moved right up beside mine and I would often sneak out of my tent when I had disposed of my classes and run

over the hill to peek in on Carr and find him teaching cube root or something to his own class. Our frequent talks only made us more anxious to get back. Even the autumn scenery reminded us of University for a more beautiful combination of green and gold was never seen than the green of the pines mixed with the gold of the poplars on those hillsides.

Then one Sunday there was a glad re-union, a hasty pulling of stakes, a last look on river, lake and hill, and on Monday morning three railroad stiffs hit the pike

for Edmonton. Where we had plodded through mud we now walked on firm railroad grade, where we had left a bleak muskeg, we found the neat bustling town of Edson. At Wolf Creek we picked up Cummings, at Wabamun, an Alberta College student, at Spruce Grove, Law, and we all entered the city together. Next day we all met in the familiar halls of learning and immediately planned for another summer out west when Fitzpatrick, our noble leader, should sound the camp call.

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### STUDENTS' Y. M. C. A.

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The question of the assimilation of the foreign element in Canada, and especially in Western Canada, is one which every Christian in this country should consider carefully and take an active part in solving. Since 1901 Canada has received over 1,500,000 immigrants and of these 840,000 have settled in Western Canada. Moreover, the increasing flood of immigration makes the question more serious. In 1901 the number of immigrants received in Canada was 49,149. By 1907 this number had increased to 252,038. The year ending June 1910 increased our problem by 250,000 souls and the Minister of the Interior predicts that this year will show a total of 300,000.

These figures of themselves are significant to anyone who will consider them, but, if we compare our problem with that of the United States a couple of generations ago, we may well stand aghast. Canada has now a total population of some 6,000,000. When the United States was receiving the same number of immigrants year-

ly as we are now its population was 38,000,000. That is, the United States had six men where we have but one to do the same work. That gives some idea of the immensity of our task. Further, was the United States successful in coping with its problem? Not yet, for while many of the naturalized foreigners represent a very high type of citizenship a very large number are densely materialistic. That is perhaps as serious a charge as can be laid against any people. Materialism and the desecration of the Sabbath are serious blots upon what is one of our best classes of settlers. Statistics show that 50 per cent. at least of the immigrants to Canada from the United States are of European (other than British) extraction. Consequently settlers from the States seriously increase our problem.

Our immigrants from Britain and Northwestern Europe do not present our most difficult problems because these people are from enlightened and free coun-

tries in which they have enjoyed somewhat similar privileges of education and government, and standards of morality and religion which they will have here. On account of differences in these very lines immigrants from Southern Europe, Southeastern Europe and the Orient confront us with very serious difficulties. Of the immigrants from Southern Europe from 80 to 90 per cent. are Italians. The problems they present are chiefly, ill health through over-crowding and poor sanitation, and political impurity through underestimation or misunderstanding of the franchise. These problems are increased by a low average of mentality. Southeastern Europe furnishes us with two types of the immigrant problem. Slavs, including Doukhobors and Ruthenians (Galicians), form from 10 to 15 per cent. of our total immigration. There are some 125,000 of these peoples in the West. They are generally of low mental attainment and their particular vices are intemperance, Sabbath breaking, and the social evil. Their ignorance and lack of appreciation of our political privileges, together with the fact that they often settle in groups make these illiterate strangers a menace to our political purity. The second form of the problem as it comes from this section of Europe is brought by the Jews (most of whom come to us from Austria and Russia) and takes the form of a materialistic tendency which is hard to combat. Lastly the Oriental threatens us with a load of vice—gambling, the social evil, political ignorance and hence danger of political impurity, and Sabbath breaking.

Thus, some of the dangers with

which the present inrush of immigration threatens us are, immorality in the forms of the social evil and drunkenness, political impurity, disease from poor sanitation, low mentality, materialism and desecration of the Sabbath. To meet these dangers we must teach our new neighbors, as best we can, the principles of Christianity. These cover the whole problem. Special emphasis should be laid upon morality, to teach its immediate hygienic effects as well as the more lasting spiritual good, upon politics to give a knowledge, and consequently an appreciation, of our constitutional practices and privileges, upon hygiene to show the evil effects of overcrowding and the beneficial results of proper sanitation on the body, the mind, and the moral nature. Low mentality will be overcome in a few generations by systematic, compulsory education. Education, if it is to be of real value, must show a man that other things than prosperity are worth while and will do much to overcome the materialistic tendency. Finally our immigrants must be taught the value of the Sabbath to the individual and to the state.

Thus our problem is one of education for the development of the mind, the body, and the spiritual nature. That is why it concerns the student Y. M. C. A. of the University of Alberta. We are to be among the preachers, the teachers and the leaders in other activities in this province. As Christians and patriots our call is to fight ignorance. It is a question of whether we shall raise these new comers by assimilating them or whether they are to lower our ideals. It is our opportunity.



### JULIUS CAESAR

As presented by the University Dramatic Society

Orchestra plays something soft,  
up the curtain goes  
Showing Misener on the stage,  
dressed in Roman clothes.  
Roman soldiers in the rear (Martin, Brown and Joe)  
Misener lifts his gown to let his  
nifty ankle show.

Ottewell comes stamping on, waddles up and down  
My! his figure shows up well in a  
Roman gown!  
All the ladies clap their hands,  
think he's awful sweet,  
Must be pretty cold up there—  
nothing on his feet.

Now they're started talking, gee!  
aint it simply grand  
Isn't Misener noble looking—see  
him wave his hand.

Here comes A. Carmichael too,  
he's a proper sport.  
Don't you think his Roman gown  
hangs a little short?

Now we're at the murder scene,  
there is Julius Caesar  
Just to think he gets killed by a  
Roman geser.  
Look who's playing Caesar's part,  
Stacey F. McCall,  
Brutus stabs him through the  
heart—must be pretty tall.

There's the Brutus villain now.  
Hully gee! It's "Pink!"  
Isn't that enough to drive anyone  
to drink?  
Now he's got his dagger, look!  
Stabs at Mac for fair,  
Finds he isn't tall enough—  
climbs upon a chair.

Poor old Caesar's finished now,  
see him lying dead,  
There he comes to life again—has  
to scratch his head.  
Antony is speaking now, he's a  
theolog,  
Does that every Sunday night in  
the synagogue.

Orchestra plays something soft,  
curtain gently falls,  
People make an awful row—near-  
ly crack the walls.  
Say! that show was simply swell  
—simply swell is right,  
Hope they give another soon—  
glad I came tonight.

## MOCK PARLIAMENT

The mock parliament was formally opened on March 3rd by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. Mr. F. S. McCall, officiating in that office. Mr. R. H. Dobson occupied the speaker's chair while Mr. Kidley acted as clerk of the House. The attendance was not large but nevertheless a great deal of business was enacted.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor entered the house with great pomp and ceremony after which the speech from the throne was read. The government outlined its work for the coming year showing how expenditures would have to be met and also that it was their intention to do all in their power to help the settlers of Northern Alberta. The four chief bills mentioned in the speech from the throne were, (1) That the Great Waterways Railroad should be built. (2) That all bachelors over twenty-five years should be taxed. (3) That Woman Suffrage should be granted in municipal affairs in the city of Strathcona. (4) That in all cities having a population of ten thousand, juvenile courts should be established.

Premier Mitchell moved the adoption of the speech from the throne and in a stirring address outlined his platform for the coming session. Hon. A. S. Law, minister without portfolio, seconded this motion in a strong and forcible speech. Then Mr. H. G. Nolan of Calgary, leader of the opposition, attacked the policy of the government in a straightforward and forcible manner, and showed clearly what attitude the opposition were going to take during the present session. He was ably seconded by Mr. Blackmore of Cardston, who upheld vigorously the policy of the opposition. Mr. Davidson, the provincial secretary, read the budget and Mr. C. C. Moeller, the Attorney-General, moved that a commission be appointed to enter into negotiations with the Dominion government with a view to securing the natural resources of this province. He was seconded by Mr. Munroe, who clearly and briefly outlined the possibilities of such a scheme. The next meeting of the parliament will consist of an open debate in which both sides of the House intend to take a lively interest, and at which a large attendance of members is expected.



Before another issue appears the student body will have been called upon to vote on an extremely important matter, that is the amendment to the constitution of the Students' Council. When the present constitution was framed in the beginning of our first year it was not expected that the provisions contained in it would continue to cover all conditions which might arise as the University life developed. Perhaps the necessity for such sweeping changes as seem likely to be proposed show how small an appreciation the legislators of two and one-half years ago had of the work such an organization as the Students' Council must undertake if it is to fill its obligations. Be that as it may we shall probably be asked to vote on practically a new constitution. The financial scheme is to be thoroughly overhauled, the literary society is to be organized on a sound basis, and last but by no means least an effort will be made to bring the management of athletics under a business and sportsman-like scheme, worthy of the University which ought to set and maintain a standard for true sport. Now the point of all this is simply that every student should take a keen interest in the proposed changes, make himself familiar with the constitution and

be prepared to vote intelligently upon the merits of the questions at issue.

\* \* \*

As the season of athletics is drawing to a close a word in review of the situation is in order. It seems that with a fair degree of modesty we may claim this year to have been a very successful one for us. In the three departments we have entered teams in intercollegiate and provincial leagues, rugby, basketball and hockey, the green and gold have been well to the front. True we have not always won, but at least our teams have, with one or two notable exceptions, played clean, manly games and have tried to be true to the principles of real sport. It is regrettable that in one or two of the intercollegiate hockey series in which the junior teams played, rough dirty work was much too common, and feelings far from friendly seemed to prevail. Surely this is not as it should be. If college men cannot play the game for its own sake and control their tempers how can we hope to ever raise our standards of sport now all too low when it is carried on by men who have little or no interest in it except for the money to be made from it. Shall not the University of Alberta establish such ideals in

athletics that wherever her men compete one thing at least will be certain, an exhibition free from

every objectionable feature and one which every right thinking student will be proud to support.

## EXCHANGE

When Cupid hits the mark he usually Mrs.—it. —Manitoba Journal.

\* \* \*

Teutonic Theologue (translating Greek test)—“The ghost is willing, but the meat is weak.” —Martlet.

\* \* \*

If you don’t laugh at the jokes of the age, then just snicker at the age of the jokes.. Ex.

\* \* \*

Loafer—I have discovered the only sure way of keeping ahead of the classes.

Plugger—How’s that?

Loafer—Don’t follow them.

\* \* \*

Ye Englishman (after buying an extensive outfit of guns, pick-axes, fur coats, etc., at Montreal, before venturing into Ontario)—“And now, will you please tell me which are the warmer, snowshoes or mocassins?”—O. A. C. Review.

\* \* \*

An aeroplane making a twelve-hour journey from London to Hong Kong had got into difficulties among the stars. Something apparently was wrong with the engine, for the comet-like speed of the air-ship had suddenly considerably slackened. “Good heavens!” cried the skipper, “We shall be half a second late! What made her go so slow?”

“Why, sir,” replied the engineer “were passing through the Milky Way, and the propeller’s full o’ butter!”—University Monthly.

We aint no bloomin’ wonders, nor  
we aint no blockheads too,  
But simply men in college, most  
remarkable like you.  
An’ if, sometimes, our conduct  
isn’t all that fancy paints,  
Why! simple men at college don’t  
grow into plaster saints.

O’ It’s student this, an’ student  
that, an’ student run away,  
But it’s hats off to the student,  
“when he’s so-and-so, B. A.”  
—Dalhousie Gazette.

Lines on Miss M.’s hat:  
If the door is too narrow,  
Or the hat be too wide,  
Will she take the hat off  
Or tarry outside?—Manitoba Journal.

\* \* \*

Cannibal—“How did our chief get that attack of hay fever?”

Nother Cannibal—“He ate a grass widow.”—Martlet.

### College Anthem

Use Newbro’s Hericide,  
Sapolio beside.  
Drink Red Rose Tea.  
Pink Pills you surely need,  
Eat Brenson’s chicken feed  
And you will sure succeed  
At Var-si-ty.

We have also been favored with the following exchanges: Signa Albertana, Western University Gazette, Argosy, Vox Wesleyana, University of Ottawa Review, Varsity and Acadia Athenaeum.



ONCE !!



TWICE !!!

## DRAMATIC SOCIETY

An event of more than ordinary interest in University circles was the occasion of the organization of the Dramatic Society of the University of Alberta, on February 24th, 1911. The purpose of the society is to promote an intelligent interest in the drama. A constitution and bylaws were adopted. The following officers were elected:

Honorary President, Dr. H. M. Tory; President, Dr. E. K. Broadus; Vice-President, Miss J. Montgomery; Secretary-Treasurer, F. S. McCall.

Advisory Committee.—Representative from Faculty, Dr. Kerr; representative from Senior College Group, J. Adam; representative from Junior College Group, Miss B. McLaughlin.

The society starts off in most auspicious manner with a charter membership of twenty-six.

The first meeting of the Dramatic Society was held Saturday evening, March 11th, at the home of the President, Dr. Broadus. The programme for the evening was furnished by Dr. Fairley and consisted of a translation of Hebbel's "Michael Angelo," with an introduction reviewing the author's life and his purpose.

Dr. Fairley showed that Hebbel in his "Michael Angelo" primarily intended to attack the critical notion that old things were

the only good things, and that modern art could not vie with the classical. To illustrate this by way of allegory Hebbel presents to us Michael Angelo, just having executed a statue of Zeus. His patron the Duke demands entrance and Michael conceals the statue and admits him. The patronage of the Duke becoming intolerable to the artist, Michael Angelo plans to revenge himself by burying the statue, minus an arm, and allowing the Duke to discover it and suppose that the statue is ancient. The plan succeeds. The Duke thinks the statue superior to anything that Michael Angelo can execute, and Michael Angelo turns the tables on the Duke, and proves the statue to be his own, by producing the arm. The discomfiture of the Duke who thus finds contemporary art accomplishing what he only thought possible for classical conveys the obvious moral of the play.

Dr. Fairley translated the original in four accent rhymed couplets. His rendering was full of spirit and admirably interpreted the vigor and vividness of the original.

The hospitable entertainment provided by host and hostess was very much appreciated by the members of the society.

An invitation was extended by Dr. and Mrs. Kerr to the society to meet at their home for their next regular meeting. If the first be any criterion, succeeding meetings will be looked forward to with the greatest interest by the members of the society.



Five members of the Senior team accompanied by Bud Kent and Jimmy Bill of City League fame journeyed to Lacombe on February 17 and were handed the small end of a 4 to 3 score. It was a close, hard-fought encounter but the home team were there with the ding-dong finish which enabled them to come out ahead.

On February 25, while on their way to Saskatoon, the speed-peddlers from the U. of A. put it over Tofield's "Silver Seven," Holden cup possessors and district champions, by 5 to 4. This contest was a 'hair-raiser' and was said to be the best game ever seen by the natives of that section. Blayney was 'Varsity's bright particular satellite as he ended the Tofield point's troubles, by the K. O. method, with one of his justly famed shots, when the score was four all. The latter was dazed, but insisted on playing, and a minute later the green and gold forwards slipped by him and netted the winning goal.

On the following Monday they snowed under the University of Saskatchewan by 16 to 0. Everybody did well but Goodridge occupied the spot-light oftener than any of his partners in crime. He showed why he headed the score-

column in the City League by notching eight tallies against the team from the neighboring knowledge-hashery.

On Tuesday night the boys from the Golden West ran up against the Saskatoon city team and this time had to content themselves with the small side of the score column. The final result was 9 to 4 and that our representatives were able to hold it down to that is saying a great deal for them. The Saskatoon team, weakened by the loss of two of their stars, defeated Prince Albert's Stanley Cup challengers shortly afterwards, so Varsity have every reason to be proud of their showing.

While the Seniors were taking these little pleasure-trips to the neighboring villages, the student body felt the need of some really high class hockey. So for three weeks those meal-ticket pros, the artistic demons and the science angels served a gilt-edged variety for the edification of the general public. The first fray took place on February 28 when the Arts aggregation pulled out a victory by 3 to 1. The following Saturday Science got the decision by 4 to 3 in an overtime finish. The third of the little affairs was billed for March 11th, and this being the deciding game

of the series, the losers were to provide the bivalves. As is usual on such occasions, nothing was barred but the strangle-hold, and, while everything was strictly according to Hoyle, it is said that on several occasions selfish players appropriated the puck for their own use without first begging their opponents' pardon. We cannot vouch for that however. It was fast from the beginning but in the second period the speed was such that it reminded the pencil-chauffeurs in attendance of a well-oiled comet going down-hill. Everyone worked hard and it was anybody's game until the final whistle blew, when, after the smoke had cleared away, Arts were found to have the odd goal in three.

Wee Willie Fowler, who decorated the canary-cage for the winners, was as stingy as the inhabitants of the cent belt in a dry year and made a noise like a cork throughout, stopping dozens of well-meant shots. Walker and Alton each scored one as an appetiser, while Misener held down left wing a la Tom Phillips. Bell the descrip sharks' net guardian canned several hot ones but at times his work was of the strained variety. Yarwood, Hotchkiss and Brown performed in

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Figures are hard, cold, dry facts—especially those below the red line in January and May.

\* \* \*

"How do you like keeping student boarders?"

"It's real nice. They are so kind. Why even when the mutton was underdone, the other day, they cheered me! Their merry 'Raw, Raw, Raw!' was so helpful."

their usual finished style but their shooting was in the lemon class.

W. Reid, manager of the Seniors and a former playmate of ours, officiated and gave entire satisfaction.

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## BASKETBALL

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The deciding game in the City Basketball League took place on February 17 when the Dormats defeated Varsity by 26 to 19. The rah-rahs put up a strong game and led at half time but their opponents proved better finishers.

Varsity's first game in the newly-formed Big Three League came off on March 6 when they were again defeated by the Dormats. The score this time was 26 to 29 and all the spectators were agreed that it was the best game ever seen in Edmonton. The teams are not receiving the support they deserve from the students as they are putting up a very high class of basketball and have never more than a dozen or fifteen supporters at the games. They still have a good chance to win in the new league, so it is up to us to help them out by attending these matches and letting them know we want them to win.

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In the English department Dr. Broadus is offering a prize of fifteen dollars in books suitably inscribed, or cash as the winner desires to the student of the nineteen-fourteen class handing in the best original short story. The prize story will be published in our April number the last issue for the current year.

## ALBERTA COLLEGE

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The constitution and by-laws which shall control the student body and The Students' Council has been drawn up and ratified.

This constitution goes into operation on the first Tuesday in April, when the nominations for certain officers of the Students' Council take place. In April the first half of the Students' Council is elected, which consists of President of the Council, and a chairman for each department of college activity which for the present consists of a Literary Society, an Athletic Society and Y. M. C. A. The rest of the Students' Council, the Secretary-Treasurer and Vice-President are elected in October. This arrangement provides for nine officers in the Council.

All registered resident students are eligible for any office except that of President of the Council, which office must be held by a student in his final year, and who has spent at least two years in the institution.

The constitution organization and development of each department is left in the hands of the executive of each society, whose work is subject to the approval of the Council.

On March 24, Rev. J. E. Hughson will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Life and Times of John Wesley," in McDougall Church. The proceeds are to be applied to the Alberta Methodist Lantern and Slide Association, in which the probationers association is the moving spirit.

Rev. A. R. Aldridge, President of Alberta conference, and T. C. Buchanan, Superintendent of Mis-

sions, visited the college last week.

The appointment of students to fields in connection with summer supply is now in hand. There are forty men to supply forty-five fields.

Messrs. W. T. Young and S. Webster occupied the pulpit of McDougall Church morning and evening respectively.

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### VISIT TO THE VARSITY

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About eight o'clock on Friday evening, the 10th inst., a large group of merry students from both Alberta Colleges gathered there. This event had been looked forward to with great eagerness by the visitors, and much interest was shown by all concerned. Upwards of a hundred visitors with the students of the Varsity laid themselves out for a happy time.

The visitors were heartily received in the University Library by Dr. and Mrs. Sheldon. After the reception the company repaired to the Assembly Hall, where Dr. Tory gave an address of welcome to the visiting students. This was gracefully replied to by Miss Cheesman. After an excellent musical programme given by the visitors, refreshments were served. Several promenades made up the rest of the evening's program, and after singing the old farewell, "Auld Lang Syne," the company broke up feeling well satisfied, and appreciating the reception given them by the students of the University.

A LEAF FROM A STUDENT'S  
TIME TABLE

7-7.20—Attention to cleanliness and godliness.  
 7.20-7.45—20 mins. with Her.  
 7.45-8.15—Breakfast.  
 8.15-8.20 Re-read Her letter.  
 8.20-8.30—Write Her a letter (daily).  
 8.30-8.45—Think of Her.  
 8.45-9.00—Prepare for classes.  
 9.00-10.00—Systematic Theology.  
 10.00-11.00—Old Testament Introduction.  
 11.00-11.15—The Eye Opener.  
 11.15-12.00—Prepare for Dinner.  
 12.00-12.45—Dinner.  
 12.45-1.00—Rest and Dream of Her.  
 1.00-2.00—Discipline.  
 2.00-2.45—Space—Telephone to Her.  
 2.45-3.30—Church History.  
 3.30-4.00—Hebrews.  
 4.00-5.00—Basketball.  
 5.00-6.00—Study.  
 6.00-6.15—Prepare for supper.  
 6.15-6.45—Supper.  
 6.45-6.50—Get Hymn-Book.  
 6.50-7.00—Good night meeting.  
 7.00-7.20—Dress for the evening.  
 7.20-7.30—Walk to street car.  
 7.30-8.15—S'cona to Edmonton (study and anticipation).  
 8.15-10.15—Really with Her.  
 10.15-10.20—Bidding Her Good-bye.  
 10.20-10.30—From Her place to the car.  
 10.30-11.00—Edmonton to S'cona (reverie).  
 11.00-11.20—Prepare for bed.  
 11.20-7.00—Sleep.

THE WAUNEITA SLEIGH DRIVE

On Monday, February 27th, the Wauneita Club left the Collegiate Institute at three o'clock for what proved to be a most enjoyable sleigh drive. The weary expression caused by over-application to work immediately began to fade and a look of expectancy took its place. Good fortune smiled on everything, the weather was fine, the roads were good, and everybody was in the best of spirits. Great difficulty was experienced in procuring a driver but at last an individual was found who met with the approval of every member of the club and whose moral courage was equal to the occasion. A fitting conclusion to the afternoon's enjoyment was an oyster supper at the home of Mrs. Ward.

Social Note

Mr. C. P. Hotchkiss spent the week-end with his parents in Edmonton last week.

Prof.—(Giving out subject for essays) "And, now, who will take Hugo?"

Miss Ruttan.—(eagerly) "Oh, I will take him, if nobody else wants him."

\* \* \*

If a college girl hears of another girl being kissed, she is horribly shocked, but under favorable circumstances, she will allow the same thing to happen right under her own nose.

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Professor (to rotund junior)—  
Why are you so sure there is no such thing as the fourth dimension?

Rotund Junior (disconsolately)—Because, if there was I'd be sure to have it.

\* \* \*

The following classification of college students is based on chemical analysis:

Freshmen: Gasy but harmless individuals.

Sophomores: Children or kids who are continually thanking their lucky stars that they got safely through their Freshman year.

Juniors: Indescribable jelly-like substances about to fall in love.

Seniors: Men and women, grave and dignified who have passed through three years of labor and

may now rest upon their laurels and watch the rest.

\* \* \*

A certain local preacher the other day, discoursing on Bunyan and his work, caused a titter among his hearers by exclaiming:

"In these days, my brethren we want more Bunyans."

\* \* \*

"What is the difference between firmness and obstinacy?" asked a young lady of her fiance.

"Firmness," was his gallant reply, "is a noble characteristic of women, obstinacy is a lamentable defect in men."—Stray Stories.

\* \* \*

Neighbor—What is all that row?  
Willie—Ma's canning fruit, and pa's a food inspector, and he's trying to tell her how she ought to do it.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

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"So you wish," said the father of the beautiful heiress, "to assume the bonds of matrimony?"

"Yes," replied the titled foreigner. "if you will guarantee that they will pay regular dividends." — Chicago Record-Herald.

Visitor—The attendants treat you kindly and considerately, I hope.

Patient (in hospital) — Yes, the nurses have been very kind, but the surgeons have treated me in the most cutting manner you ever heard of.

"George," said her husband's wife, "I don't believe you have smoked one of those cigars I gave you on your birthday."

"That's right, my dear," replied his wife's husband. "I'm going to keep them until our Willie wants to learn to smoke." — Chicago News.

"Look here, doctor, you said that if I'd take the tonic you gave me I'd develop a remarkable appetite."

"Well?"

"Well, I took it, and now I can't eat anything but breakfast food."

"Great Scott! Ain't that a pretty remarkable appetite?" — Cleveland Leader.

Local Clerical—May I ask to which religious denomination you subscribe?

Newcomer—I'm an Asbestologist.

Local Clerical—And what do they believe?

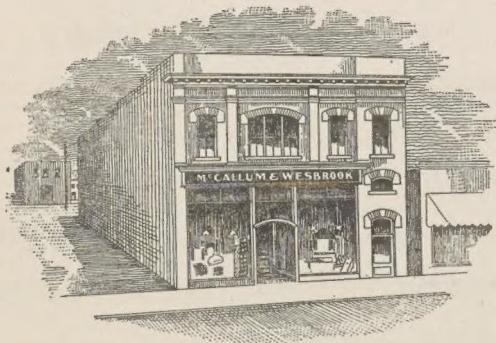
Newcomer—That if one sins often enough the soul becomes fireproof.—Life.

"Has the doctor a large practice?"

"So large that when people have nothing the matter with them he tells them so." — Pittsburg Post.

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(Taken From Caesar's Scribbler)

"Is ab ille heres ago  
Fortibus is in aro  
Nosis mare thebes trux  
Vates inem pes an dux"

Correct translation given on application at the store.  
Come in and get acquainted.

---

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